

\$4,973,674,803,905.53. We are still about \$27 billion away from the \$5 trillion mark, unfortunately, we anticipate hitting this mark sometime later this year or early next year.

On a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in America owes \$18,880.15 as his or her share of that debt.

ORIGINAL COSPONSORS OF THE LIBERTAD ACT

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the printed record of the October 11 debate contains an error in the listing of original cosponsors of amendment number 2898 to H.R. 927, the Senate substitute version of the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (Libertad) Act of 1995. For the information of my colleagues, the original cosponsors of the amendment are as follows: Senators DOLE, HELMS, MACK, COVERDELL, GRAHAM, D'AMATO, HATCH, GRAMM, THURMOND, FAIRCLOTH, GREGG, INHOFE, HOLLINGS, SNOWE, KYL, THOMAS, SMITH, LIEBERMAN, WARNER, NICKLES, ROBB, CRAIG, COHEN, BURNS, REID, LOTT, STEVENS, SPECTER, SHELBY, and PRESSLER.

SENATOR CHARLES GRASSLEY

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, Senator GRASSLEY is not only an able and dedicated U.S. Senator, but he is also a progressive, scientific, and outstanding farmer. His colleagues in the Senate hold him in high esteem, not only for these qualities but also for his integrity, courage, and ability. We are proud of him and the great service he is rendering our country.

I ask unanimous consent that the article contained in the Hill be printed in the RECORD so that others will learn more about this fine American.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Hill, Oct. 25, 1995]

SENATOR CHARLES GRASSLEY

(By Albert Eisele)

You can't get much more grassroots than Sen. Charles Grassley (R-Iowa).

Early this month, the 62-year-old crusader against federal waste was at the wheel of an International Harvester 1450 tractor, hauling a load of soybeans to a grain elevator near his family farm in northeastern Iowa.

The only working farmer in the Senate, Grassley interrupted his farming chores to issue a press release informing his constituents he had regained his Agriculture Committee seat, which he was forced to give up in January when committee assignments were redistributed after Republicans took control of the Senate.

But last week, Grassley was back in the Senate, behind the closed doors of the Finance Committee helping Republicans work out disagreements over their controversial \$245-billion tax cut package, and then defending that package from Democratic criticism in full committee.

"If you're concerned about balancing the budget, you'll be for this program," Grassley declared as he and his GOP colleagues sent their historic tax package to the Senate floor as part of the even more historic budget reconciliation bill.

Then, using a metaphor appropriate to his Iowa origins and his parochial view of his role in the Senate, once described by Congressional Quarterly as "pigs and pork," Grassley said, "The people of this country are tired of living high on the hog, and not worrying about our children or grandchildren paying for it."

For the man who is the philosophical heir of the late Rep. H. R. Gross (R), the quintessential penny-pinching legislator whom Grassley succeeded in the House in 1974, it was a characteristic moment.

Never hailed as an intellectual giant or an inspiring orator, the easy-going third-term senator has made his name, and compiled a truly imposing campaign record, by balancing the needs of Iowa farmers and small businesses with the national yearning for fiscal discipline in government.

Despite one of the lowest profiles in the Senate, Grassley has managed, by stint of sheer hard work, country-bred political smarts and a low-octane ego, to place himself in the middle of the Senate debate over the big ticket issues of tax cuts, budget balancing and welfare reform at the heart of the Republican revolution.

As a member of the Finance Committee, the number two Republican on the Budget Committee behind Chairman Pete Domenici (R-N.M.), and a member of the House-Senate conference committee on welfare reform which holds its first meeting today, Grassley is perfectly positioned to add to his already impressive electoral achievements in Iowa, where he has never lost a race.

Elected to the state legislature while studying for a doctorate at the University of Iowa—he left school after he was elected and never returned—Grassley took over his family farm after his father died in 1960.

By 1974, when he won a narrow victory over a Democratic opponent to replace the retiring Rep. Gross, Grassley had bought additional acreage—It's now just under 600 acres—and turned the farm over to his son Robin, who still farms it, with weekend help from his father in the fall and spring.

Then, in 1980, after Iowa voters dumped liberal Democratic Sen. Dick Clark in favor of conservative Republican Roger Jepsen two years earlier, Grassley took on Clark's liberal Democratic colleague, John Culver, after winning 90 of the state's 99 counties in the GOP primary.

His emphasis on pocketbook issues and his earnest demeanor, which belied Culver's charges that he was a tool of the Moral Majority and New Right, earned Grassley an unexpectedly comfortable victory with 54 percent of the vote.

Amazingly, for someone whose name and accomplishments are little-known outside of Iowa, and widely discounted inside the Washington Beltway, Grassley has one of the best records as a campaigner of anyone in the Senate. Of the 43 senators who have run for three or more terms, Grassley is the only one, other than John Warner (R-Va.) and two others who ran unopposed, who has significantly improved his electoral margin in each of the last three elections.

After winning 54 percent of the vote in 1980, he easily disposed of his Democratic challenger in 1986 by taking 66 percent of the vote, and crushed his opponent in 1992, highly touted state Sen. Jean Lloyd-Jones, by winning 70 percent of the vote.

The latter victory was one of historic proportions as he carried every single county while winning by the largest statewide margin in the country, and winning more votes than any candidate in the history of the state—President Eisenhower had the old record.

Grassley has an uncanny ability to translate national issues, such as defense fraud,

tax reform, out-of-control government spending, congressional accountability, and international trade—especially for Iowa farm and manufacturing products—into issues of local appeal.

Grassley scored one of his major successes earlier this year when the 104th Congress enacted its first piece of legislation, the Congressional Accountability Act that made Congress subject to the same labor and anti-discrimination laws that apply to all Americans. Grassley has been pushing for such a law since 1989.

But it was his attack on government waste and fraud that first brought him public attention. In 1984, as chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Administrative Practices, he publicized the notorious \$47,600 coffee maker bought by the Air Force. Then, in 1990, he won headlines by uncovering Pentagon purchases of \$999 screwdrivers and \$1,868 toilet seats.

Grassley is proudest of two major achievements, passage of the Congressional Accountability Act and his work with Rep. Howard Berman (D-Calif.) in promoting the 1986 "whistle blower" provisions, known as the "qui tam" amendments to the False Claims Act, which enabled the Justice Department to recover more than \$1 billion in civil fraud cases since 1986.

Over breakfast in the Senate Dining Room last week, Grassley, who had a very unIowa-like breakfast—a grapefruit with honey and black coffee—commented, almost apologetically, on the fact that very little major legislation bears his name.

"Sometimes I think the passage of legislation might not necessarily be the best way to measure a person's most important accomplishments," he said. "Sometimes, it's what you might do to stop a bad administrative action or get an amicus brief before the Supreme Court on child pornography."

Grassley has already signed on to Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole's (Kan.) presidential bandwagon, so it's no surprise he predicts Dole will win the bellwether Iowa caucuses next February. But he concedes that Dole will have to beat the 38-percent figure he got in 1986.

And for those who want to bet a long shot, the most successful politician in Iowa history offers this startling advice: "Keep an eye on Phil Gramm [R-Texas]. He's the one to watch."

GAMBLING IMPACT STUDY COMMISSION ACT

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, legalized gambling in this country is growing at a phenomenal rate. In 1975, only one State allowed casino gambling. Today, 20 years later, 23 States have legal casino gambling. Forty-eight States have legal gambling in some form. Gambling is a huge industry, but we know very little about its economic and social impacts.

As a result of my deep concerns, I have become a cosponsor of S. 704, the Gambling Impact Study Commission Act. This bill, sponsored by Senators SIMON and LUGAR, will establish an 18-month commission to study the effects of legalized gambling and its impact on local communities. The commission would report its findings to the President and Congress, providing administrative recommendations and proposals for legislation, if called for.

Mr. President, I am a strong believer in the free market and I believe the

Federal Government's zeal to regulate business in this country must be reined in. The American people sent a clear signal with the 1994 elections. That is why many of us in Congress are working overtime to cut Government red tape that is stifling our businesses and industry.

But this national gambling commission is not about Government interference. As I mentioned, 48 States have some form of legalized gambling, including 23 with operating casinos. There is even gambling on the Internet. I am not opposed to State lotteries but I note that today, gambling is done on river boats, Indian reservations, and in well-established downtowns. There are even proposals to put video gambling machines on airlines and to have gambling cars on passenger trains.

According to a study by U.S. News & World Report, Americans in 1992 legally wagered \$330 billion in casinos, race tracks, lotteries, et cetera. This represents an 1,800 percent increase since 1976. Mr. President, I believe Congress must recognize that legalized gambling is now a huge industry, and we must take steps to learn about this industry and to provide credible and objective facts for our States and communities.

Many towns and cities are in tight budgetary situations and are looking for new dollars without increasing local taxes. Legalized gambling has been seen by some as a panacea, not just as a means to avoid tax increases, but as a means to provide new jobs and stimulate economic growth.

Frankly, Mr. President, there is very little unbiased information about gambling's true economic and social impact in America. The gaming industry has produced its studies, which predictably paint a rosy picture for States and local governments. The opponents of gambling have likewise produced reports about the problems legalized casinos and other forms of gambling have brought to communities. We do not know who to believe.

In short, there is a real lack of unbiased information. An independent national gambling commission, as I envision it, will be fair-minded and provide information across a wide spectrum. It will examine the social impacts of gambling, including the impact on crime rates, political corruption, and family life. It will also examine its economic costs and benefits.

From the work of this commission, Congress will learn a great deal about this relatively unknown industry. Moreover, Virginia and her counterparts, and just as importantly local communities, will be able to use this information while making future decisions about creating or expanding legalized gambling.

I look forward to Senate consideration of this bill, and will work to ensure its passage.

IN HONOR OF HENRY WINKLER'S 50TH BIRTHDAY

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, as a long-standing member and now Chairman of the Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee, I have been an outspoken critic of movie and television programs that have a negative impact on our children. However, I do make a point to single out those who make a positive contribution to quality programming. Today I want not only to pay tribute to an individual who has worked diligently to create programs that uplift and instruct our children, but also to extend congratulatory birthday greetings. Henry Winkler, an individual who already has established a milestone in television history, will celebrate another milestone on October 30, when he turns a golden fifty years of age.

All of us know Henry Winkler as the "Fonz" on the long running TV show "Happy Days". His famous motorcycle jacket is a permanent piece of the Smithsonian Institute's collection. As an actor, Mr. Winkler created a national icon. Today, he has established himself as one of Hollywood's most respected producers of family-oriented entertainment, and has drawn attention to humanitarian and family causes. In the 1970s, he won the prestigious Humanitas Award for his program "Who Are the DeBolts?", a documentary on a family with nineteen children, many of them adopted with special needs. In the 1980s, Henry brought back the "Fonz" to host the video "Strong Kids, Safe Kids", a widely distributed cassette that addressed child abuse. His production company, "JZM"—the initials derived from each first name of his three children—produced children's specials addressing a variety of important issues such as divorce and teenage drunk driving. Families also have enjoyed the exploits of "MacGyver", the story of an action hero who solved crimes with creativity and scientific knowledge, rather than guns or brute violence. Henry also continues to act, portraying characters who invariably learn or teach a heart-warming lesson, including last year's "Truman Capote's One Christmas", in which Henry co-starred with the legendary Katherine Hepburn. As both actor and producer, Henry has proven that good, clean programming can be entertaining, and as the "Fonz" would say, cool.

Henry Winkler's devotion and commitment to quality programming stems from clear fact: Henry Winkler is a quality human being. He has applied this same energy to the welfare of all children. He is a founding member of the Children's Action Network, dedicated to raising the profile of children's issues through the media. He has been national chairman of the annual Toys for Tots campaign, honorary chairman of the Epilepsy Foundation of America, the Special Olympics, and numerous teenage alcohol and drug abuse programs.

In recognition of his many humanitarian efforts, Henry Winkler has been honored by the United Nations, B'nai B'rith, Women in Film, and Cedars-Sinai Medical Center. Also honored by Hollywood, Mr. Winkler has his own star on the "Walk of Stars". In both his personal and professional life, Henry Winkler set a positive and highly respected standard for the entertainment industry. My wife, Harriett, and I join Henry's family and friends in wishing him a very happy birthday, good health and best wishes for another half-century of continued success.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Thomas, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:05 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2491. An act to provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 105 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1996.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 109. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the need for raising the social security earnings limit.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following report of committee was submitted:

By Mr. HATFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations:

Special Report entitled "Revised Allocation to Subcommittees of Budget Totals from the Concurrent Resolution for Fiscal Year 1996" (Rept. No. 104-165).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By MR. LIEBERMAN:

S. 1367. A bill to amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to strengthen the payment limitations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.